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Professor W. B. ROGERS said that, having been suddenly called upon to take part in the services of this hour, he could only give expression to such thoughts as suggested themselves at the moment.

He spoke of the seeming connection, in the history of communities, between great intellectual activity and extraordinary emotional excitement from political or other causes, as illustrated by the establishment of this Academy, the Sister Society of Philadelphia, the Royal Society of London, and other kindred associations, not forgetting our own Institute of Technology, in times of war and civil commotion.

He concluded with remarks on the wide scope of the studies encouraged by such societies, embracing, in the words of Bacon, "the studies that are for delight, for ornament and for ability," and maintained that in an enlarged view every intellectual pursuit has a far-reaching utility, each department of knowledge being allied with every other department, as in the boundless heavens each star whether small or great is a giver as well as a receiver of light, in relation to every other star.

At the close of the exercises in the church, the Fellows of the Academy and their guests proceeded to their rooms at the Athenæum building, where a collation was served, after which there were speeches by representatives of other societies. The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP presided, and in calling the company to order spoke as follows : —

Brothers of the Academy, Delegates from Kindred Associations at Home and Abroad, and Invited Guests : — The Committee of Arrangements have assigned to me the delicate and difficult task of conducting these closing ceremonies of our Centennial Festival. I am deeply conscious how rash it was in me — albeit not often accused of rashness — to accept such a responsibility. But repentance, as always, comes too late ; and I know well that, after all which has occurred this morning, I can rely on your indulgence for any shortcomings in the discharge of a duty which might well have been laid on younger shoulders.

Let me not speak of ceremonies, however. The ceremonies and formal utterances of this occasion are happily over, and nothing remains for us but the brief and spontaneous interchange of such expressions of mutual congratulation and good-fellowship as belong to the afterpiece of such a commemoration. We look for no long or elaborate speeches from any one ; and certainly you will expect none from me after the strain to which I have been so unexpectedly subjected at the Old South.

The most that I can do is to welcome again to our Centennial Festival the guests and delegates who have honored us by their presence, and I now once more, in the name of the Committee of Arrangements and in behalf of the whole Academy, bid them, one and all, heartily welcome to our board.

Nor must I fail to express, in a single word, our grateful acknowledgments to all the kindred Associations in foreign lands, and in other parts of our own land near and remote, which have sent us their greetings and congratulations, either by delegates or by formal responses to our invitation. Welcome to all who are present, and thanks to all who have remembered us ! Success and gratitude and honor to the votaries of Art and Science throughout the world !

Mr. Winthrop called first for a response from the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Mr. PHILLIPS, one of its delegates, presented, in a few words, its congratulations upon the past of the Academy and its best hopes for the future that awaited it. Mr. PRICE, another delegate, followed, expressing his thanks for the kindness that had been shown his brother delegate and himself, and then read the following address, written by FREDERICK FRALEY, LL.D., President of the society :—

It is with great pleasure that I reply to this call. As the elder sister of the Academy, the American Philosophical Society may well rejoice on the occasion that brings us together. While the society that I have the honor to represent dates its organization from 1743, its corporate existence was only a few weeks earlier than that of your association. Both were established by the patriotic men who shared in our revolutionary history, and both were made corporations while the din of arms and the uncertainty of battles occupied public attention. I have looked over your list of corporators and early members, and there I find many names which were the common property of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, that even in those early days took the broad and comprehensive name of American. These two societies, starting under what might seem unpromising beginnings, soon won their way to places in literary and scientific repute, and after the lapse of more than a century hold their honors with undiminished lustre. The corporators of your Academy begin with Adams and end with Winthrop ; and the names between, glorious in memories, have their present representatives not only in the Academy, but also wherever the Old Bay State needs a man to speak for her. So, too, of Pennsylvania ; the golden roll of the American Philosophical Society bears, amid the new blood that has gradually been injected into its veins, the names of the descendants of the fathers, who manifest the same love for science and the same patriotism that fired their ancestors.

But turning from these pleasant memories, and taking a brief survey of the century, what abundant causes have we for felicitation ! Some of us can look back over three-fourths of the time with all the vivid realizations of its great events and discoveries. To them, all that is past seems as of yesterday, so rapidly has the world moved in the present century. We have made immense gains in the knowledge of and the control of the material world, and in great additions to personal comfort and enjoyment ; but have we to anything like the same extent improved our knowledge of our moral and intellectual nature ? A few days ago I read the preface to the first volume of the *Memoirs* of your Academy ; and the noble words and sound maxims with which it sets forth the objects and aims of the institution are like “apples of gold in pictures of silver.” It struck me, while so read-

ing, that truth was really eternal, and that science, with all her glories, could never be more than the handmaiden and servant of truth.

But, Mr. President, shall we not rejoice also in the influence of the example of our venerable associations? It is unnecessary for us to claim much of that influence beyond the limits of our own country. Here and around us to-day are some evidences, at least, of that influence. In the present broad expanse of our country, and in every State and Territory, we find associations, under various names, established for the promotion of science and useful knowledge, showing truly that your motto, "Sub libertate florent," was chosen with prophetic wisdom, for science may well say "Where liberty dwells there is my country."

In a celebration like this I must be short and merciful. I may be pardoned for dilating on the virtues and worth of the elderly maidens whose birthdays we may be said now to be celebrating, for they are almost twin sisters, and they have never since 1780 changed their names, although they have had many lovers. Such a persistence in virtue has had, and I hope will continue to have, its reward. Possibly one of them, and perhaps both, before the end of another century may be tempted to matrimony by some cunning evolutionists; but you and I, Mr. President, as guardians of these old vestals, must, wherever we may be, forbid the banns. And so crowned with the glorious memories of their past history, and being continually renewed by the adoption as their children of all who, of every kind, sex, tongue, and people, can give the shibboleth for admission, may they endure, from century to century, as monuments of the wisdom of our patriotic fathers and as the strongholds of truth and knowledge.

President ELIOT was called upon to respond for "Harvard University." He said: —

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — It is with great diffidence that I obey your call when I see about me so many of the teachers of the university, older than I am, teachers of mine, men who might reply to this sentiment much better than I can. But I am sure that we all rejoice that, for a hundred years past, Harvard University and this Academy have worked together for common ends with the utmost harmony and with mutual benefit. The urgent desire immediately to impart knowledge once won is, it seems to me, one of the most delightful attributes of modern science. Whenever a scientific man wins a little new truth he must run somewhither to impart it, and, under the present organization of scientific and literary society, he inevitably goes to a body like this, to an Academy; so the rolls of this Academy bear the names of all the eminent investigators and scholars of the adjacent college. They come here for sympathy, for support, and to gratify this necessity of the scientific nature to give out what it has acquired. But when we look back, as we did in listening to the interesting address of the chairman this morning, and bring before our minds the situation of the men who a hundred years ago founded this Academy, do we not learn a lesson of profound humility? How meagre were their resources, how poor they were, but how gallant their spirit, and what seed they sowed! Mr. Chairman, with all the wealth at our command, with the mighty powers which are newly subject to us, can we hope to surpass, or even equal, the spirit of our fore-

fathers ? Nature has spoken to us as she never did to them ; but we can only pray that our hearts and brains may be strong enough to fulfil our greater trust as well as they fulfilled theirs.

Professor BOTTA responded for the *Accademia dei Lincei*.

I regret that, owing to the absence of my colleagues, the duty of responding for the Academy de' Lincei devolves upon me. I had hoped that my distinguished associates, Professor Dana and the Hon. Mr. Wells, would be here on the present occasion, either of whom would have fulfilled that office more acceptably ; and when the Secretary informed me, this morning, that I would be called upon, I begged to be excused, as I cannot but find it difficult to extemporize in a foreign language. It is true that he kindly gave me the choice of speaking in Italian ; but, although you would all doubtless understand me if I spoke in my native tongue, yet you may perhaps prefer to hear my broken English.

So I bring you the congratulations and the good wishes of one of the oldest Academies of the world. Italy, as you know, is the mother of all scientific academies. She was the first country of modern Europe to establish those institutions, and it was through them that she kept alive, not only the spirit of intellectual progress, but also the spirit of liberty, through so many ages of despotism. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries almost every city of the Peninsula had its Academy, and chief among them was the *Accademia de' Lincei*, founded by Prince Frederick Cesi, in 1603, in the city of Rome, where the establishment of an institution which had for its object the investigation of the secrets of nature was beset with peculiar difficulties. Prince Cesi took the Lynx, remarkable for its keenness of vision, as the symbol of the Academy, and hence its name, the *Lincei*.

It is from this venerable institution that I come, a messenger of sympathy and friendship, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on the centennial anniversary of its birth. We are almost two centuries older than you, and for you we feel all the sympathy that old age feels for youth. In a few years we shall celebrate our third centennial, and I am charged to invite you all to join with us on that occasion. It will take place in about a quarter of a century, and I promise that you will be received with the hospitality and the reverence that will be due to you at that time.

Of the Academy of the *Lincei* and its illustrious members, both in the past and present, it is unnecessary for me to speak. I will only mention one name, that you all revere ; that of the father of modern science, and of the true scientific method,—Galileo Galilei. He not only founded the method of induction in scientific research, but he invented many instruments by which science has continued to advance to this day ; and the *Accademia de' Lincei* is entitled to the gratitude of all scientists, if only for the illustrious name of this great philosopher, the greatest of its members.

It may be of some interest to add that as soon as the Italian government took possession of Rome it made the *Lincei* the object of its especial patronage, under which it became the national Academy ; and it is now to Italy what the Institute has been, and is still, to France. Its original departments were extended, and new ones added, in order to bring it up to the requirements of modern thought. It was at once endowed with an annual subsidy from the treasury, and two years since, on his accession to the throne, King Humbert, from his private purse, founded several prizes

to be awarded by the Lincei for the best works on scientific subjects. For its renewed vitality and enlightened activity the Academy is particularly indebted to its President, Quintino Sella, whose high qualifications as a statesman are only equalled by his scientific attainments.

The sentiments which I have already expressed on behalf of the Academy which I have the honor to represent at this festival, I ask your permission now to repeat, in reading to you the message of the Lincei, written neither in English nor in Italian, but in Latin, the universal language of scientific men.

Q. B. F. S.
ACADEMIAE BOSTONIANAE ARTIVM ET SCIENTIARVM
VII. KAL. JVN. MDCCCLXXX
SOLLEMNIA SAECULARIA CELEBRANTI
PIE GRATVLATVR OMNIA FAVSTA RITE PRECATVR
SODALESQVE SVOS
JACOBVM DANA VINCENTIVM BOTTA
VOTORVM INTERPRETES DESIGNAT RENVNTIAT
REGIA LYNCEORVM ACADEMIA
DATVM ROMAE EX AED. CAPITOLINIS NON. MART.
ANNO A SOCIETATE INSTITVTA CCLXXVII

QUINTINUS SELLA
LYNCEORVM PRINCEPS

DOMINICUS CARUTTI } *Ab Actis*
PETRUS BLASERNA }

Mr. GREENHILL, of Emanuel, Cambridge, was called upon to respond for the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I beg to convey to you the thanks of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the honor which is conferred upon me, and I beg, on my own behalf, to express my thanks for the very hearty welcome I have received during my visit to this country. I was requested, on behalf of the University, to express regrets that she was not able to send out a professor; but, in full term time, it was difficult to spare one. I feel sure that, had Professor Maxwell lived, he would have seized this opportunity to visit this country and see those in whose researches and in whose work he took so much interest. We are proud of the early history of this country, and particularly proud of numbering Mr. Harvard among our graduates. I feel, indeed, that our chief title to fame is to have sent forth into the world the founder of the University in this country, which bids fair, in the number of its students, in the endowment of study, and in the scope of its influence, to rival the parent institution in England. In four years' time, in 1884, we hope to celebrate the tri-centennial of the founding of Emanuel College, and we shall be pleased to give many of you as warm a welcome there as I have received here.

President PORTER, of Yale College, was the next speaker. He said : —

The duties prescribed to me by the Chair are very simple, and they can be discharged by a very short speech. I have simply to express the good will I feel toward this and similar institutions of this country. In behalf of my associates and of myself, I certainly can very heartily express this good will. I have been interested more than I anticipated in the exercises of to-day. They have vividly brought to my mind the fact of which I have often thought, but of which, as it seems to me, many are too little mindful; namely, that a century ago Philadelphia and Boston were the literary and scientific lights of this country. It was then that Dr. Franklin, as you, Mr. Chairman, have so happily shown, was a sort of circulating medium between the two, going to and fro, like a weaver's shuttle, and binding them together by manifold threads of scientific knowledge and good-fellowship. And how did he go from Boston to Philadelphia? Why, on horseback, on that dusty and gravelly road, which, if any man has ever tried, he will never care to try again, along the northern shore of Long Island Sound. In making this journey he uniformly spent the night at a town now called Clinton, in Connecticut. It was formerly called Killingworth, but was originally Kenilworth, after the Kenilworth of Warwickshire, from which so many of our ancestors came. And as he came near the Kenilworth or Clinton green his horse was always sure to turn a very square and abrupt corner, making for the house of a Rev. Jared Eliot, who was the pastor of this town of Kenilworth. This Rev. Jared Eliot I speak of as representing a great many country clergymen all over New England, who had the true scientific spirit, and who nurtured that spirit in their own hearts, and diffused it in the communities in which they lived. And I will remind you that all over New England there was an active scientific spirit ready to receive new truths of every kind; that of electricity for instance. And let me mention, for Dr. Holmes's special edification, that in Litchfield County, Conn., a very eminent clergyman, living on one of the highest hills in the county, took it into his head, very early in the history of the lightning-rod, to have one attached to his own house. Upon this one of his parishioners said, and the parishioners were generally pretty keen, as well as the clergymen: "If I believed in your doctrines I should just as lief have one of those things tied to my back as not." Difficult as it may be for some of us to believe it, religion and science, Calvinism and liberality, beautifully mingled together in those good old days a hundred years ago. I think we should give more credit than we do to the early scientific spirit of the New England people, represented as they were by the New England clergy. We ought to do more honor than we are apt to do to that universal spirit which, from these New England States, spread itself through the country; which sent their sons into the field of thought, which inspired them to found colleges, and to support institutions of learning, and prepared them to receive new truth, from whatever source it came. This true scientific spirit created New England, and will sustain New England in the future. When I was in Prussia, a good many years ago, I was particularly impressed with hearing Old Fritz and Leibnitz spoken of as the two greatest men of the kingdom. Old Fritz made Prussia a kingdom by fighting it into position and power, and Leibnitz founded the Berlin Academy; and the Prussians themselves were intelligent enough to know that in Old Fritz and the Berlin Academy are the strength and glory, not only of old Prussia, but also of new Prussia. The whole world knows

that the founding of the Berlin University in the time of national peril made new Prussia the strength and glory of science and of truth in Europe.

I see a venerable gentleman, said the Chairman, who, take it all in all, has done more for horticulture and agriculture than any other man in this country, and who now represents at this table the Historic, Genealogical Society, — the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER. I am unwilling to deprive him of the opportunity of speaking, and us the opportunity and pleasure of hearing a word from him at this time. Mr. Wilder spoke as follows: —

Mr. President : — If an avalanche from my native hills had slid down upon me, I should not have been more surprised than I am now that you should have called upon me so early in the ceremonies of this hour. I thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart, for the very kind manner in which you have introduced me, and I beg to say that it will be a red-letter day in my register that I have been able to be present, after months of confinement, to meet again so many familiar faces with whom I have been long associated. I thank you, sir, most sincerely, for recognizing here the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. We are, sir, but an infant institution compared with that glorious society over which you so ably preside. But our object is the same; it is to gather up, record, and perpetuate everything that appertains to the wonderful progress of art, science, and civilization in our day. And this is not, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is not the result of chance. No, no! it is the result of the teachings of such associations as your own, the exercise of the mind, the power of mind over matter, the domination of man over nature, elevating her to the highest purposes of creation. I thank you for referring to me as you have in connection with the great industrial pursuits of our land. You do me no more than justice when you say I have been deeply interested in these pursuits. I cannot remember the time, from the day my mother first took me into the garden to help dress and keep it, that I have not loved the cultivation of the soil. I love everything that appertains to rural life and pleasure. And, sir, I have lived, and you have lived, to see wonderful progress in our day in the horticulture and agriculture of our country. When your society was formed there was not an agricultural or horticultural society on this continent; now they are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Dominion in the North to the Gulf on the South; and on the books of the department at Washington are now enrolled more than fifteen hundred agricultural, horticultural, and kindred institutions. I cannot remember quite back to the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth, but we are told that at one time the old colonists were reduced to the small pittance of a bushel of corn; look at that product in America now, — fifteen hundred millions of bushels a year, and the crop of wheat nearly five hundred millions of bushels; and our Western granaries are storehouses upon which the world may draw for their supplies to meet all deficiencies. I shall not detain you any longer, except to thank you for the respect and attention you have given an old man. But, like my friend on the right (Mr. Emerson), with whom I have been conversing, — he says he should like to live forty years more, — I should like to live to be present at your next

centennial. Wishing you and your association prosperity, I will say, "Go on, prospering and to prosper"; and may your latter days be your best days, but far in the centuries of the future I hope.

Mr. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ was called upon as a representative of two or three academies, with the understanding, however, that he should not be obliged to make more than one speech. He said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—This is the first intimation I have had that I was a representative of any society here; but, as I generally appear under somewhat dubious conditions, I am very much obliged to the President for not calling upon me, as I am usually called upon, as "the distinguished son of a distinguished father." I have become so accustomed to this that I have begun to doubt whether I have any identity of my own; and it reminds me of a similar occasion when, not the great Beethoven, but another Beethoven, was called upon to speak. He was himself the son of a distinguished musician, and the father of the great Beethoven, and he said he did not know whether he was to answer for his father or for his son, whom he expected to become a very distinguished individual. And as I am in about the same position—my oldest son expects to enter Cambridge the coming year—I will simply express the hope that he will be the distinguished member of the family. But, Mr. President, there is one society for whom I believe I am a representative, which you did not mention, and that is the Academy of Bologna; and I suppose that the reason for which I was chosen as the representative of that society is that Bologna has always been famous for the support which it has given to the education of women. Now, if I am not mistaken, about a year ago, with some other gentlemen connected with the college, we made a faint attempt to enlarge the boundaries, not of Harvard College, but of the Harvard Medical School, in which we most signally failed; and I suppose it is to alleviate my feeling of disappointment that Bologna, which has had among its professors of medicine some most distinguished women, has chosen me to represent her on this occasion, and to send her congratulations to our Academy.

Dr. HENRY O. MARCY, of Cambridge, responded as a delegate from the Academy of Sciences of Bologna in these words:—

It gave him great pleasure to present the congratulations of the Academy at Bologna to this assembly, gathered to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Italy looks with profound respect upon the institutions of learning in their vigorous growth and development in America.

Other speakers have discussed the priority of the establishment of the various scientific bodies here represented. The Academy of Sciences at Bologna was established in the sixteenth century; but it will be remembered that it is itself the child of the University so celebrated during the many centuries at Bologna. When thus considered, it certainly looks upon this Academy of Arts and Sciences, although dignified with age to us, as a pretending stripling, for it has had occasion to hold more than fourteen such centennial celebrations.

This old University has clustering about it memories of deeper interest than that of any other institution of learning in the civilized world. From it radiated an influence which stamped its impress upon the culture of all Europe for many centuries. It was the first to confer upon its students academic degrees, and continued to be the great centre of learning throughout the Middle Ages.

It counted its students, during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, literally by the thousand. Here was first inaugurated, during the fourteenth century, dissections of the human body in the study of anatomy.

The great Italian masters of anatomy, who took up its study where Galen had left it, in the first century, full of mysticism and superstition, and developed it into an exact science, were here enrolled as professors. Malpighi, Murgani, and many scarcely less distinguished, were of Bologna.

As Professor Agassiz has told you, for centuries some of the most learned women in the world have been teachers in this celebrated institution.

From its history we may gather lessons of great interest and value. We learn how wisely and carefully science was encouraged at a period still shrouded in the mists of the dark ages; how church and state threw around it their fostering care; and under such influences it grew to be a great power, diffusing light and knowledge through the centuries, culturing alike the priest, the man of letters, and the armed knight, until even to-day, when science, diffused through all lands, has raised up many rivals, and although learning has been much depressed by the political changes of the last quarter of a century in Italy, this old University is yet in a flourishing condition, and numbers at the present time more than six hundred students.

In closing, I should fail to do myself justice did I not pay tribute to the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna, Professor G. B. Ercolani, a man, although yet young, who has contributed to science, in histology, comparative anatomy, and embryology, work which will compare favorably with that of any of the present day, and will couple his name in the future with the great masters of early Italian fame.

Letters of thanks, sympathy, and congratulation were received from many of the foreign Academies and Societies which had been invited to participate in the celebration, as follows :

QUEBEC. Literary and Historical Society.

HALIFAX. Nova-Scotian Institute of Natural Science.

MEXICO. Museo Nacional.

“ Sociedad Mexicana de Geographia y Estadistica.

CAMBRIDGE. Philosophical Society.

“ University.

LONDON. British Association.

“ Institution of Civil Engineers.

“ Linnean Society.

LONDON. Royal Horticultural Society.

“ Royal Institution of Great Britain.

“ Royal Society.

“ Statistical Society.

BARNSELY. Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers.

MANCHESTER. Literary and Philosophical Society.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

PENZANCE. Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

EDINBURGH. Royal Society.

“ Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

DUBLIN. Royal Geological Society of Ireland.

“ Institution of Civil Engineers.

AMSTERDAM. Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.

THE HAGUE. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië.

HAARLEM. Hollandsche Maatschappij van Wetenschappen.

“ Teyler's Stichting.

LEIDEN. Rijks Observatorium.

MIDDELBURG. Zeeuwsche Genootschap van Wetenschappen.

UTRECHT. Koninklijk Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Instituut.

BRUSSELS. Académie Royale des Sciences, &c.

“ Observatoire Royal.

“ Société Entomologique de Belgique.

LIEGE. Société Géologique de Belgique.

COPENHAGEN. Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab.

“ Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.

CHRISTIANIA. Kongelige Frederiks Universitet.

LUND. Kongliga Universitet.

STOCKHOLM. Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademien.

“ Nautisk Måteorologiska Byrån.

HELSINGFORS. Finska Vetenskaps Societeten.

ST. PÉTÉRSBOURG. Académie Impériale des Sciences.

“ Jardin Impériale de Botanique.

MOSCOW. Société Impériale des Naturalistes.

BERN. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften.

BASEL. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

BORDEAUX. Société de Géographie Commerciale.

CAEN. Académie Nationale des Sciences, &c.

CHERBOURG. Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.

- MONTPELLIER. Académie des Sciences et Lettres.
- PARIS. Observatoire Météorologique Central de Montsouris.
 “ Société de Géographie.
 “ Société Géologique de France.
- BERLIN. Königlich. Preussisches Landes-Oekonomie-Collegium.
 “ Königlich. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- BREMEN. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.
- BRÜNN. Naturforschende Verein.
- BÜTZOW. Verein der Freunde der Naturgeschichte in Mecklenburg.
- CHEMNITZ. Naturwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft.
- DANZIG. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- ELBERFELD. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.
- EMDEN. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- ERLANGEN. Physikalisch-Medicinische Societät.
- FRANKFURT AM MAIN. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
 “ “ “ Physikalischer Verein.
 “ “ “ Neue Zöologische Gesellschaft.
 “ “ “ Aerztlicher Verein.
- FREIBERG. Königlich-Sächsische Bergakademie.
- FREIBURG. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- GIESSEN. Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur- und Heilkunde.
- GÖRLITZ. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
 “ Oberlausitzische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
- GÖTTINGEN. Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
- HALLE. Kaiserliche Leopoldinisch-Carolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher.
- HEIDELBERG. Naturhistorisch-Medecinischer Verein.
- KÖNIGSBERG. Physikalisch-ökonomische Gesellschaft.
- LEIPZIG. Astronomische Gesellschaft.
- MANNHEIM. Verein für Naturkunde.
- MARBURG. Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der gesammten Naturwissenschaften.
- MULHOUSE. Société Industrielle.
- MUNICH. Königl. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- POSEN. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.
- PRAGUE. K. K. Sternwarte.
- STETTIN. Entomologischer Verein.
- STUTTGART. Verein für Vaterländ. Naturkunde in Württemberg.
- VIENNA. Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 “ K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
 “ K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
 “ Verein zur Verbreitung naturwissenschaftlicher Kenntnisse.

BOLOGNA. Accademia delle Scienze.
 CATANIA. Accademia Gioenia di Scienze Naturali.
 LUCCA. Reale Accademia Lucchese di Scienze, &c.
 PISA. Reale Università.
 ROME. Reale Accademia dei Lincei.
 TURIN. Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
 VENICE. R. Istituto Veneto di Scienze, &c.
 MADRID. Observatorio Astronomico.
 SAN FERNANDO. Observatorio de Marina.
 PORT LOUIS. (Mauritius). Royal Society of Arts and Sciences.
 CALCUTTA. Geological Society of India.
 BATAVIA. Bataaviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.
 “ Koninlijke Naturkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië.
 SYDNEY. Royal Society of New South Wales.
 MELBOURNE. Royal Society of Victoria.

In reply to invitations sent to the Foreign Honorary Members of the Academy, letters of acknowledgment and of felicitation were received from the following:—

JOHN C. ADAMS, Cambridge.	GUSTAV KIRCHHOFF, Berlin.
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